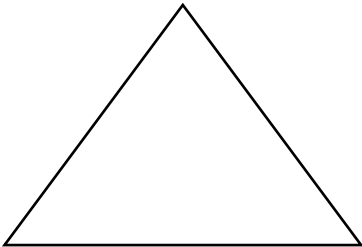


Anglo-Saxon Society

1. Social Hierarchy (pages 8-10)



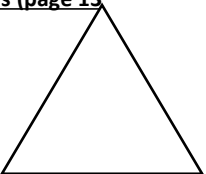
2. Powers of the King (page 11)

- 1.
- 2.
- 3.
- 4.
- 5.

3. Powers of the Earls (page 13/14)

- 1.
- 2.
- 3.

4. Government of England

<u>Witan (page 12)</u>	<u>Earldoms (page 13)</u> 
------------------------	---

5. Key Words

Shire =
Hide =
Fyrd =
Hue & Cry =

Blood Feud =

Wergild =

Power of Church & Godwins

6. Role of Church

<u>Social</u> <u>Pages 17/18</u>	<u>Spiritual</u>	<u>Money</u>
---	------------------	--------------

7. Power of the Godwins

<u>Alliances</u> <u>(page 20)</u> <u>Oath to William</u> <u>(page 21/22)</u>



Page 20

8. Rising against Tostig Godwinson

(page 23/24)

9. Claims for the throne

<u>Edgar the Aethling (page 26/27)</u>	<u>Harald Hardrada (page 26/27)</u>
<u>William Duke of Normandy (page 26/27)</u>	<u>Harold Godwinson (page 26/27)</u>

Invasion Danger

1. Battle of Fulford Gate

<u>Who/When/Where?</u>	<u>Why?</u>
<u>What happened?</u>	

2. Battle of Stamford Bridge

<u>Who/When/Where?</u>	<u>Why?</u>
<u>What happened?</u>	

3. Difference in Armies

<u>Anglo-Saxon</u>	<u>Norman</u>
Fyrd:	Archers:
	Cavalry:
Housecarls:	Foot soldiers:

4. The Battle of Hastings

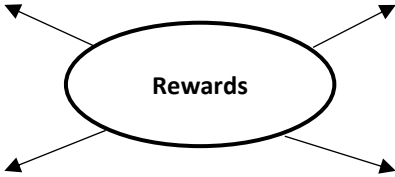
<u>Luck</u>	<u>Leadership</u>
<u>Tactics</u> Shield Wall: 3 waves of attack: Pretend Retreat:	

William Consolidating his Power

5. The submission of the earls

Following the Battle of Hastings, William and his men marched to _____ where they became very ill with _____. In _____ the remaining English nobility chose _____ as the new King of England as Harold's successor, but did not _____ on William. When it became clear that no _____ were coming to _____ to him, William led his men on a _____ through the South East of England, _____ villages as they moved. William chose not to lay _____ to London, as it was heavily-_____, but instead took his soldiers to _____ to secure the _____, and then took his remaining troops to Berkhamstead, to the _____ of London. This cut off _____ from Edgar and Morcar's _____ in the event of a potential siege on London. The Earls had no choice but to _____ to William at Berkhamstead.

6. Rewarding his followers



7. Securing the Borders

<u>How/why to protect</u>	<u>How/Why to reward</u>
---------------------------	--------------------------

8. Castles

Description (and labelled)



Difference to burh

Resistance, 1068-71 1. Causes of uprisings Causes Castles Loss of lands Morcar/Edwin Taxes		William Consolidating his Power 5. The Harrying of the North, 1069 Causes 1. Revenge 2. Tactics 3. Danish invasion Events of the Harrying	
2. Edwin & Morcar, 1068 Who/When/Where? Consequences of revolt What happened?		6. Landownership after 1066 By 1087... There was only one landowner: _____. Over _____ of all the land in England was held by tenants-in-chief. _____ of the land was held by the Church. The King's royal estates made up _____ of the land. Less than _____% of the land was still held by Anglo-Saxon land-holders. Land could be _____ by acting against the King. Land was granted to Norman 'heirs' after _____ thegns died. Normans illegally instigated land- _____ to steal land. Peasants' lives became _____ as new tenants-in-chief were keener to get more _____ from their lands. Key Terms Tenant-in-Chief: Tenure: Forfeit: Vassal: Bookland: Leases:	
3. Edgar the Aethling in the North, 1069 Who/When/Where? Consequences of revolt What happened?		8. Maintaining Royal Power Military Royal Ceremonies Owning the Land Religious Influence	
4. Hereward the Wake & the rebellion at Ely, 1070-71 Who/When/Where? Consequences of revolt What happened?		9. What were the King's royal powers?	

1. The Conspirators

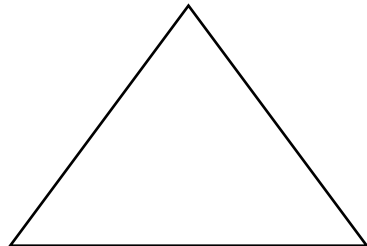
<u>Ralph de Gael, Earl of East Anglia</u> Nationality: Allies: Previous rebel? : Motivation:	<u>Roger de Breteuil, Earl of Hereford</u> Nationality: Allies: Previous rebel? : Motivation:	<u>Waltheof, Earl of Northumbria</u> Nationality: Allies: Previous rebel? : Motivation:
--	---	---

- 1.
- 2.
- 3.
- 4.

1. Ralph:
2. Waltheof:
3. Roger:

William now needed to be careful of his own _____. Ambition and resentment of the _____ William kept to himself was at the heart of Roger and _____'s revolt. From this point on, rebellion against William and his sons came from the _____ magnates (important men). Anglo-Saxons had _____ the loyal Normans in stopping the revolts from _____. The involvement from Anglo-Saxon men like Bishop _____ also suggests that some Anglo-Saxons now supported the Normans. The execution of _____ suggests that William now stamped down harder on any sign of Anglo-Saxon rebellion, especially when it involved _____.

Label each stage of the feudal system, and explain the relationship between them.



<u><i>Military</i></u>	<u><i>Social</i></u>
<u><i>Economic</i></u>	<u><i>Political</i></u>

- Barony
- Fife
- Knight Service
- Homage

<u><i>Landholding</i></u>	<u><i>Homage</i></u>
<u><i>Labour Service</i></u>	<u><i>Forfeiture</i></u>

	Anglo-Saxon England	Norman England
Slaves		
Peasants		
Warriors		
Aristocrats		

The Church in England		Norman Government	
1. <u>Social roles & connections to government</u>		5. <u>Centralising power with the Crown</u>	
<u>Laws and Legal Documents</u>	<u>Major landholders</u>	<u>Landholding</u>	<u>Reduced power of the earls</u>
<u>Bishops as heads of Cathedrals/diocese</u>	<u>Military role</u>	<u>The role of regents</u>	<u>The role of sheriffs</u>
2. <u>Stigand vs. Lanfranc</u> Highlight the role of BOTH Stigand and Lanfranc. Leave plain Lanfranc's additional roles. - Witan/royal council - Legal expertise - Head of the Church in England - Tenants-in-Chief - Reinforcement of Norman rule - Religious reform – separate politics from religion - Administration of the Church - Advising the King - Reorganisation and control of the Church		6. <u>Forest Laws</u>	
3. <u>Key Terms</u> - Diocese - Pluralism - Simony - Celibacy - Nepotism - Caathedral		<u>Laws against the land</u>	<u>Laws against hunting animals</u>
4. <u>Lanfranc's Reforms</u> Lanfranc was heavily involved in religious _____ to separate the Church from making _____, gaining power and getting involved in _____ relationships. Instead of living in the community and getting _____ and having families, Lanfranc wanted his priests to be set _____ from society, living spiritual lives. Clergy should even be tried in _____ courts rather than the Hundred Court. He wanted those who worked for the church to have a life of _____ and serving God. He also believed that a church _____ as needed to have one Archbishop ruling over _____ who went back to their diocese and controlled the parish priests there. Anglo-Saxon _____ were knocked down and rebuilt in strategically important towns so the bishop was in a more central _____ with an overview to his area. Within 50 years of 1066 every English _____, cathedral and abbey had been demolished and rebuilt in Norman style.		7. <u>The Domesday Book</u> - When? - What? - Why? - Legal significance?	
		- How much of England? - Why? - New crime created?	
		Financial Significance?	
		Military Significance?	

The Norman Aristocracy

1. Changes to culture in England

<u>Christian culture</u>	<u>Attitudes to the English</u>
<u>Changes to landholding</u>	<u>Language</u>

2. Career & Significance of Bishop Odo

Using the words below complete the paragraphs on Bishop Odo:

Odo was William's _____: they had the same mother. In 1049 William made Odo Bishop of _____ even though his reputation was very _____. Odo was a major _____ of William's invasion, contributing 100 ships to the fleet, and _____ at the Battle of Hastings. William rewarded him with the Earldom of _____ and also gained control of many other estates to become the second largest _____ in England, after the King. The Domesday Book records him holding land in 22 counties.

Odo was co-regent during William's first absence, showing that he allowed Odo a lot of _____; he was able to act like a second _____. Bishop Odo and Earl William FitzOsbern seemingly wrecked the King's attempts to gain Anglo-Saxon _____ of his reign with their violent and _____ actions in his absence.

The Domesday Book records multiple _____ against Odo for illegally _____ land, including Church land in Canterbury. In the end it was _____ who took the Church complaints to William who made Odo hand back the land.

In 1079 Odo was sent to Northumbria following attacks from _____, where he laid _____ to the region, whilst also pillaging treasures and robbing people.

In 1082 Odo fell out of _____ with William and was _____. He was only released on William's _____. Odo led many barons in _____ in a revolt against William II: his willingness to act against his king suggests that his _____ for power had been the root of his troubles with William.

favour, oppressive, Scotland, Lanfranc, complaints, poor, half-brother, seizing, power, Kent, deathbed, 1088, King, ambition, acceptance, Bayeux, imprisoned, supporter, fighting, waste.

William & his Sons

3. William's character

- Religious:
- Devotion to his wife:
- Determination:

4. William's relationship with Robert "Curthose" (his son)

<u>1. 1077: Robert tries to take Rouen Castle</u>	<u>2. Robert flees to Flanders</u>
<u>3. 1079: Robert and William fight</u>	<u>4. Matilda organises a reconciliation</u>

5. William's death & disputed succession

The Succession:

Who?

How?

Why?

Odo & Rebellion in 1088:

Who?

When?

Where?

What?

Why?

Early Settlement of the West
1835-1862 – Plains Indians

Who are the **Plains Indians**? Give examples.
Where are they from? Use your geography skills.
(pg. 9)

Survival (pg. 13)
Identify how they were used.

Horses

Buffalo

US policy towards Plains Indians pg.15-18
What was the ‘Indian problem’?

What were the governments main approaches to solving this problem?

Acts/wars: Who, what, when, Impact

Indian removal act ()

Indian appropriations Act ()

Mexican-American War ()

Plains Indians Society. Roles and examples
needed.
Chiefs

Councils

Warrior brotherhoods

Women

Plains Indians **beliefs and attitudes** about.....
Nature was.....

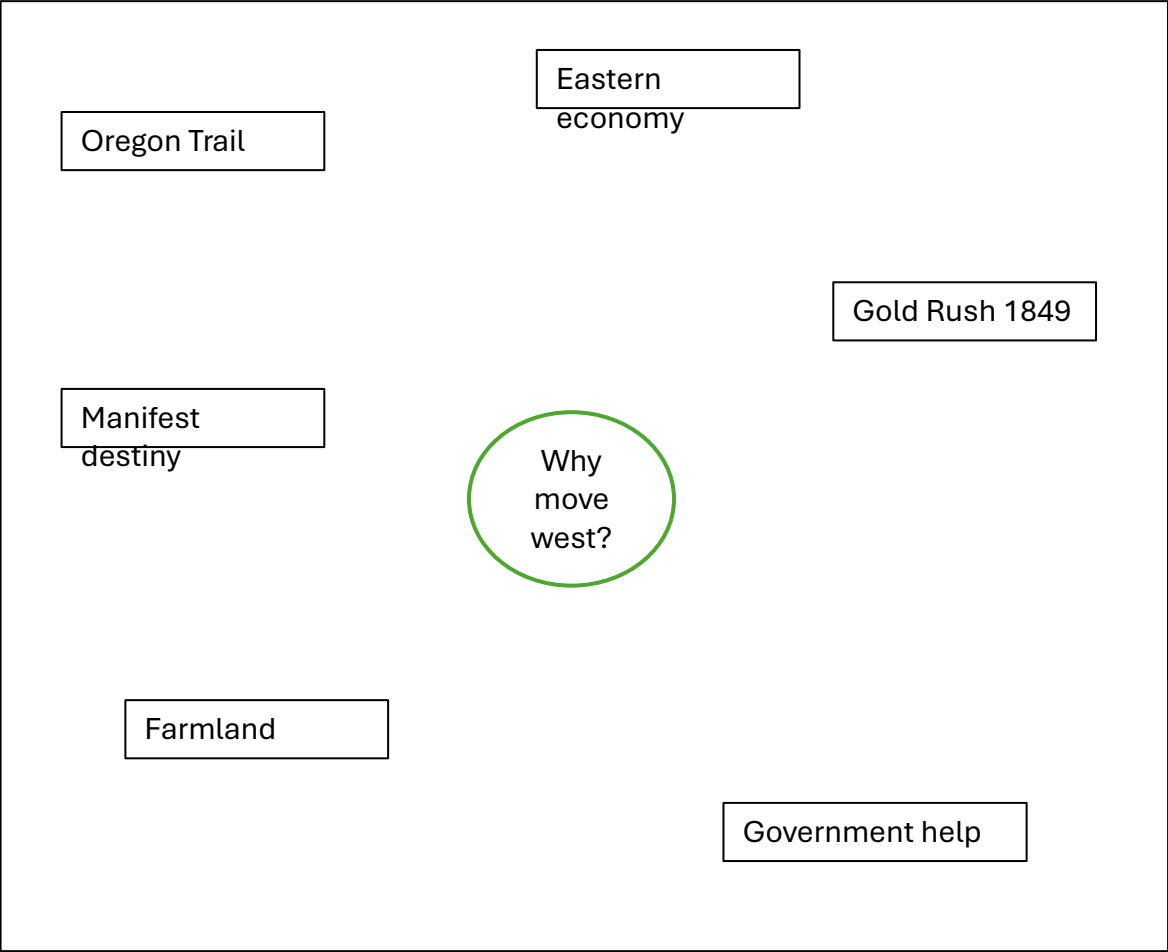
Land and property was.....

War.....

Key terms

Tipis
Travois
White settlers
Federal
Reservations
Trails

Early Settlement of the West 1835-1862



Experiences of the move

West
Donner Party
Who?
What happened?

Outcome?

Mormon migration (1846-47)
Who?

What happened?

Outcome?

Plains farming problems 	Consequences
--	---------------------

Process of migration 

Immediate problems

Key words

Missionaires
Prospector
Mormon
Plough
Prairie

Why were their tensions between the white settlers and Plains Indians?

Fear ?

Threats?

Key treaty
Fort Laramie Treaty 1851

Aim:

Problems:

Outcome
Plains Indians vs US government



Impacts of mass migration
Key numbers:

Main problems

Gangs

Racism (how was it dealt with)

Early Settlement of the West 1835-1862 – Conflict and tension

Key problems with the treaty

US policy dealing with lawlessness
Explain then rate out of 10 for how successful/useful

Federal Law and Sheriff

Problems

/10

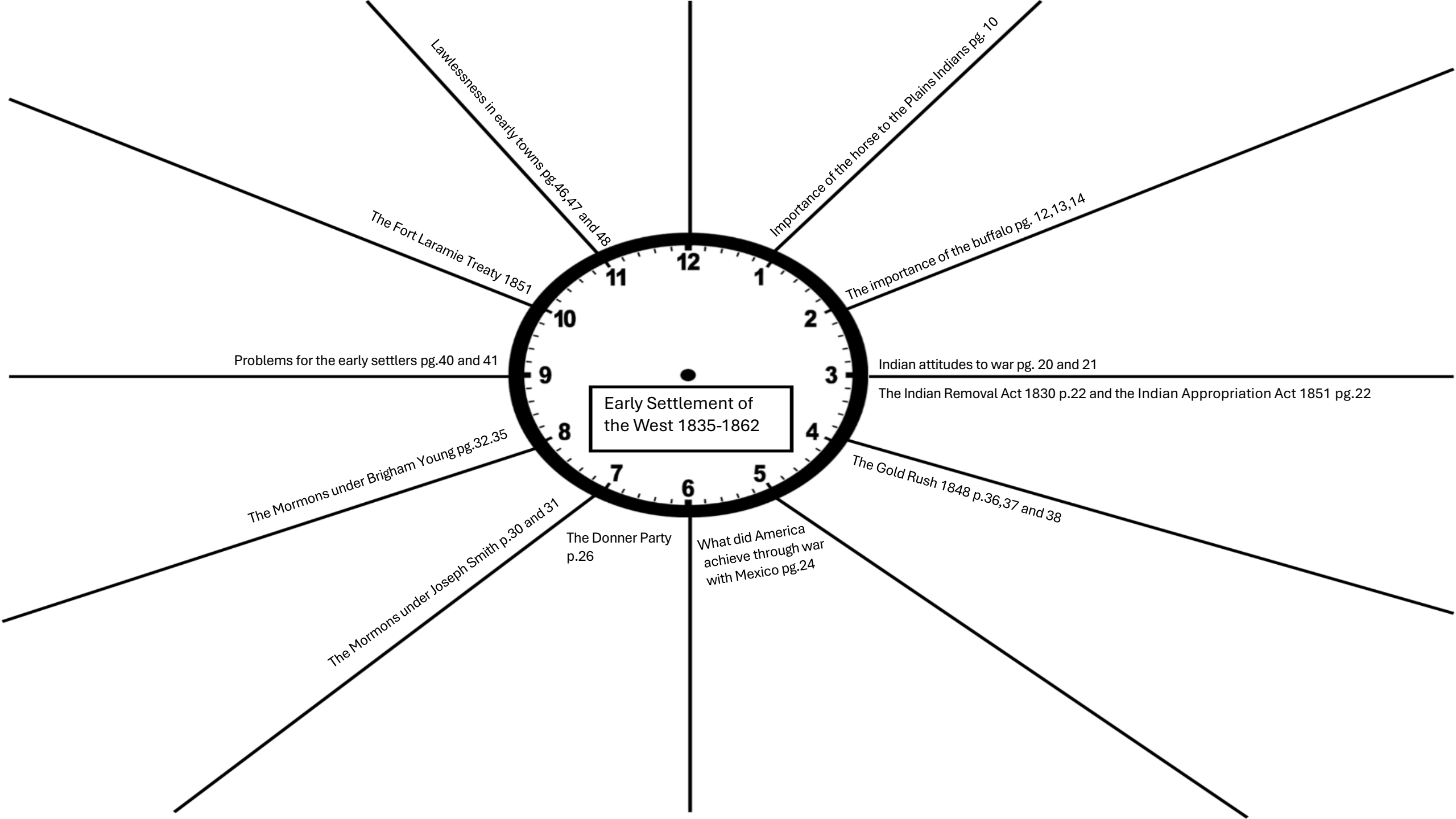
Vigilance committees

Problems

/10

Key terms

Scalp
Claim
Road agent
Migration
US Marshall
Sheriff
Posse
Lynching
Vigilantes



Early Settlement of the West 1835-1862

Importance of the horse to the Plains Indians pg. 10

The importance of the buffalo pg. 12,13,14

Indian attitudes to war pg. 20 and 21

The Indian Removal Act 1830 p.22 and the Indian Appropriation Act 1851 pg.22

The Gold Rush 1848 p.36,37 and 38

What did America achieve through war with Mexico pg.24

The Donner Party p.26

The Mormons under Joseph Smith p.30 and 31

The Mormons under Brigham Young pg.32.35

Problems for the early settlers pg.40 and 41

The Fort Laramie Treaty 1851

Lawlessness in early towns pg.46,47 and 48

Settlement in the West



The **impact of the Civil War** on settlement
p.39/47



Impact of the Pacific Railways Act p.42

Impact of the Railways on the West p.44

For settlers and farming:

For the plains Indians:

For the nation:

For the cattle industry:

Sand Creek 1864 pg. 64

Cause

Event

Consequence

Development of the Plains 1862-1876

List why there are more
settler in the west now
pg.40

**Impact on the Plains
Indians**

Little Crows War 1861-62

Cause p.63

Event

Consequence

Red Cloud's War 1866-68

Cause p.65

Event

Consequence (Fort Laramie Treaty 1868)
pg.66

New inventions pg. 45

The Homestead Act 1862 pg.39-40

Achievements

Limitations

Timber Culture Act 1873 p.40

Where was gold discovered in 1858 and 1862? How did these discoveries affect the Indians? Pg.59-61

How did the Railways affect the Indians?

How did the development of the cattle Industry affect the Indians?

Changing Government Policy p.62

President Grant's Peace Treaty 1868

Indian Appropriation Act 1871

Development of the Plains 1862-1876

2.2. Ranching and the cattle industry pages 49- 58

Growth of the cattle industry pg. 54			
Challenges	developments	transportation	markets

Why did the Cattle Industry start? P.49-50

Who was Joseph McCoy?

Why was he so important for the cattle industry?

What was Abilene?

How did it develop the Cattle industry?

How did Iliff encourage ranching on the Plains? P.71

What did a cowboy do? What is life like? P.54

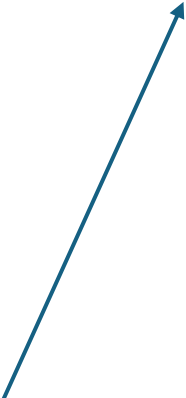
Important trails pg. 51/52

Chisolm Trail –
Goodnight-Loving Trail –

Shawnee Trail –

Western Trail -

Problems with sheep farming pg.58



Page 57/8

Who?	Ranchers	vs	homesteaders
What?			
Problems?			
Accused of?			
Outcomes?			
Famous range war -			

Key terms

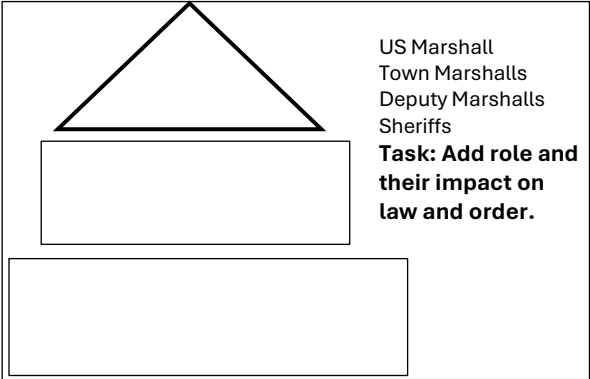
Vaqueros
Long drives
Cattle trails
Quarantine
Ranching
Rustling
Longhorn
Cattle barons

How Wild was the West?

Lawlessness in the west.



2. Law enforcement in the west



- ### 3. Key terms
- Abilene-
 - Cattleman-
 - Corral-
 - Cow town-
 - Governor –
 - Judiciary -
 - Lawmen-
 - Lynching -
 - Pinkerton Agency-
 - Rancher-
 - Vigilante-
 - WSGA-
 - Wyoming-

- ### 1. Causes of lawlessness
1. Political factors (including Civil War) –
 2. Social factors
 3. Political factors
 4. Economic factors
 5. Geographical factors

Extension: What do you think the main reason was for lawlessness in the West? Explain your answer.

4. Key figures in the west			
Name	Dates	Where	Crimes or Story
Reno Gang 			
Billy the Kid 			
Jesse James 			
Wyatt Earp 			

5. Key crimes: identify and explain impact.

Crimes

6. Key conflict: Johnson County War

Who was involved?

Why did it start?
When did it start?
What was the key parts/points?

Result:

Consequences:

Conflicts and Conquest 1876 - 1895

The end of the Open Range

Farming challenges

Changes/solutions

Changes in the cattle industry

Impacts

Exoduster movement 1879 p.76-8

The Oklahoma Land Rush 1893 p.78

The Lincoln County War
1878
Pg. 80-2

Cause:

Event:

Consequences:

Wyatt Earp and the
OK Corral 1881
Pg. 82-3

Cause:

Event:

Consequence:

The Johnson County War
1892 p.84-5

Cause:

Event:

Consequence:

The Battle of the Little Big Horn, 1876 and the consequences for the Plains Indians

The Battle
Cause:

Event:

Consequence:

The Dawes Act 1887
p.95

Extermination of the
buffalo 1880s

Ghost dance
and Wounded
Knee 1890

Key definitions:

Segregation =

Discrimination =

Jim Crow Laws =

Attitudes in the South:

General population

Police and authorities

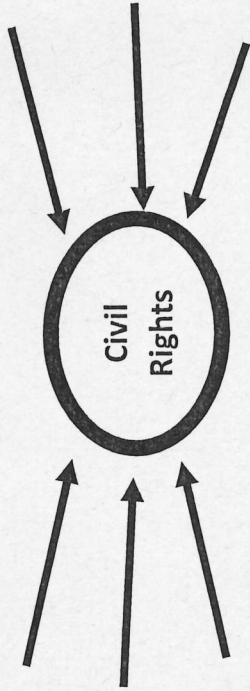
Segregation:

Types of segregation:

Where did segregation happen (include examples of states)?

What is the difference between *federal* laws and *state* laws?

Growth in Civil Rights (use page 14 of the text book)



Civil Rights organisations:

Name:
Membership
Beliefs:

Name:
Membership
Beliefs:

Murder of Emmett Till:

What happened?

What was the impact?

Brown vs. Topeka

Key Features:

Impact of the case:

Short term

Long term

Little Rock:

Summarise the events of Little Rock:

What was the impact of Little Rock?

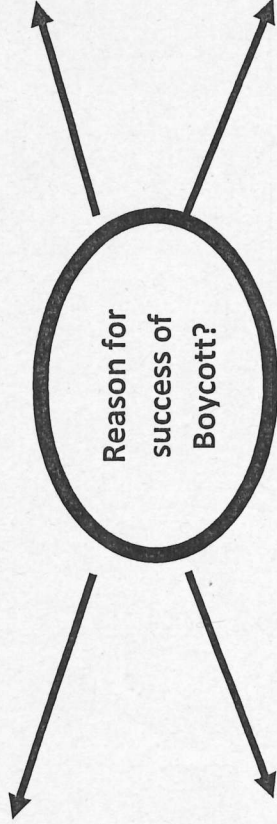
Publicity	Presidential Order	Outcome	Opposition

Montgomery Bus Boycott

What were the causes of the Boycott?

What were the events of the Boycott?

What was the significance of the Boycott?



Civil Rights Movement 1960s

1. Key definitions:

KKK =

Dixiecrats =

WCC =

6. Activities of the KKK:

Origins & description	Activities

2. The 1957 Civil Rights Act

What were the changes that the Civil Rights Act tried to enforce?

- R
- R
- R
- R

Why did different groups see this as unsuccessful?

Southern States:

Civil Rights supporters:

1. Political opposition to desegregation:

Federal opposition (Dixiecrats):

How did southern states resist desegregation (include an example)?

Why was a law change not enough to change the attitudes in the Deep South?

Civil Rights Movement 1960s

4. Freedom Riders, 1961

What happened?

Organisation?

Dedication?

Media?

5. James Meredith 1962:

What happened?

What was the impact/what did it show about progress of civil rights?

6. Greensboro Sit-ins

Events at Greensboro 1960:

Organisation of the sit-ins:

Impact of the case:

7. Peaceful protests

Birmingham 1963	March on Washington 1963	Freedom Summer 1964	Mississippi Murders

Civil Rights Violent Protest

1. Key People:

JFK (p59)=

Johnson (p59)=

Nixon(p75) =

Malcolm X (pg 62) =

• What were his beliefs? (While he was a member of the Nation of Islam)

• How was he different to Martin Luther King and why?

2. Law Changes (p58):

The Civil Rights Act 1964

The Voting Rights Act 1965

3. Black Power (p64)

Give 3 examples of Black Power beliefs:

-

-

-

Who supported Black Power? Why were they popular?

Who was Stokely Carmichael and what did he achieve (p65)?

The March against fear 1966 (p66)

Civil Rights Violent Protest

4. Black Panthers (p67-68)

Who were they and why were they set up?

What did they believe?

What did they do? (actions)

What did they achieve?

5. Riots 1965-67:

Key facts and figures (p70):

Why were there riots?

- Police discrimination

- Discrimination by white officials

- Unemployment

- Poverty

- Education

Pattern of Riots:

The Kerner Report 1968 (p71)

6. King's Campaign in the North

The campaign(p72)	Failure or success (p73)?	Assassination of MLK – impact (p74)?	Progress by 1975 (p76)?

When was Little Rock High School?	When was the Montgomery Bus Boycott?	When were the Freedom Riders?	When was Brown vs. Topeka?
What was the NAACP?	What is Black Power?	What was the KKK?	Who was Malcolm X?
Give one features of CORE.	Give one significances of the Brown vs Topeka case.	Give one features of the 1964 Civil Rights Act.	Give one causes of the Montgomery Bus Boycott.
Give two beliefs of Malcolm X.	Give two consequences of the Greensboro sit-ins.	Give two consequences of the Kerner Report 1968.	Give two consequences of Little Rock High School.
Why was there federal opposition to civil rights?	How much progress was made in US civil rights 1969-74?	Why was the Montgomery Bus Boycott important in the development of the Civil Rights Movement?	Why was the March on Washington important in 1963?



Key Events

1954	Viet Minh defeat the French at Dien Bien Phu. End of French colonial rule. Vietnam divided in to two states – north and south.
1955	Diem cancels elections
1960	Formation of the Viet Cong
1961	JFK sends more advisers
1962	Strategic hamlet program
1953	Buddhists protests, Diem overthrown and killed
1964	Gulf of Tonkin Incident
1965	First US soldiers land in South Vietnam. Op Rolling Thunder.
1968	Tet Offensive Mai Lai Massacre Johnson resigns
1969	Vietnamization. Death of Ho Chi Minh. My Lai massacre revealed.
1970	Invasion of Cambodia Kent State shootings
1972	NVA invade South Vietnam. Operation Linebacker. Formal peace talks begin.
1973	Paris Peace Accords
1975	Fall of Saigon, collapse of South Vietnam.

Key words

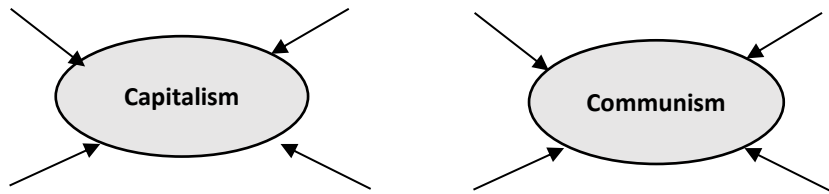
Capitalism	A belief in private ownership of the means of creating wealth eg industry and agriculture
Communism	A belief that the means of creating wealth belong to the community. A classless society where there is no private ownership
Cold War	A 'war' between the USSR and USA that never turned to actual fighting.
Congress	The US parliament.
Containment	US policy of preventing the expansion of communism into non-communist countries
Defoliants	Chemicals sprayed on plants to remove their leaves
Democratic republic	A country ruled by a popularly elected president
Draft	Compulsory recruitment for service in the military
Gooks	US nickname for the people of Vietnam
Guerrillas	Fighters who avoid big battles and attack through ambushing them and laying traps. Attack and retreat.
Mobile war	A war in which forces are on the move in armoured vehicles, tanks, helicopters etc.
Napalm	Inflammable sticky jelly used in bombs
Silent majority	Moderate people in society who are too passive to make their views known.
Truman Doctrine	The USA's duty to prevent the spread of communism. President Truman announced he was prepared to engage the USA in military enterprises all over the world to do this.
Vietnamization	President Nixon's policy of enabling US troops to withdraw from Vietnam by getting the South Vietnamese army to take over.
Strategic Hamlet Program	Diem's policy of setting up large villages with good facilities in order to keep the villagers loyal to the south Vietnamese government.
Operation Rolling Thunder	American bombing campaign of North Vietnam
Search and destroy	American military tactic used to search out VC and destroy their hideouts/villages
Tet	Vietnamese new year

Key organisations

Viet Minh	The League for the Independence of Vietnam
Viet Cong (NLF)	National Liberation Front (nickname VC)
ARVN	South Vietnamese Army
NVA	North Vietnamese Army

US involvement in Vietnam, 1954-64

1. Communism vs. Capitalism: Characteristics



2. Key words/concepts

Domino Theory =

Containment =

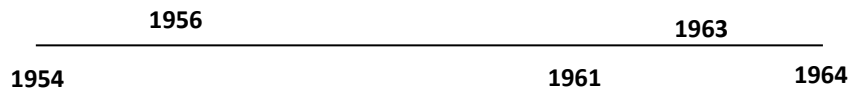
ARVN =

Vietcong =

Guerrilla =

Strategic Hamlet Policy =

3. Timeline of events, 1954-64



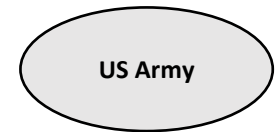
4. Ngo Dinh Diem vs. Ho Chi Minh



5. The Gulf of Tonkin Resolution (Aug. 1964) –

Vietnam, 1964-72

6. Tactics



7. Key concepts/events:

Operation Rolling Thunder =

Operation Ranch Hand =

Tet Offensive, 30 Jan 1968 =

My Lai Massacre, March 1968 =

8. Key features of Vietnamisation:

- US troops...
- US will still...
- US withdrawal will be...
- South Vietnam will remain...

9. Nixon Expansion of the war

<u>Cambodia, 1970</u>	<u>Laos, 1971</u>
<u>Easter Offensive, 1972</u>	<u>Bombing NV, 1972</u>

US Protest & Support

1. Protest

<u>Student Movement</u>	<u>The Draft</u>
<u>"Living Room War"</u>	<u>My Lai Massacre</u>
<u>Political Opposition</u>	

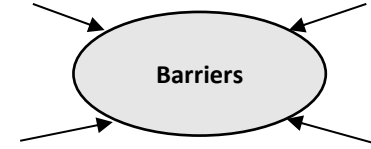
2. Kent State Massacre, 1970:

3. Support

<u>Fear of Communism</u>	<u>Patriots/'hard hats'</u>
<u>The 'silent majority'</u>	<u>Political support</u>

End of the War

4. Paris Peace Talks



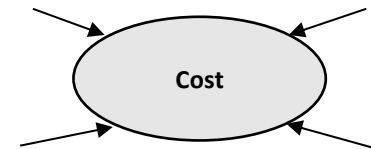
5. Nixon pressure for peace talks:

- *The USA continued...*
- *Nixon pressed the USSR and China to...*

6. Paris Peace Accords: Key Terms -

- 1.
- 2.
- 3.
- 4.
- 5.

7. The cost of the war for the USA



8. Returning soldiers

c1000–c1500: Crime and punishment in medieval England

Students should understand the nature of crimes in Anglo-Saxon, Norman and later medieval England and changing definitions of crime as a result of key events such as the Norman Conquest. William I’s Forest Laws help to demonstrate the role of the government in defining what a crime is – making activities against the law that previously were not. Students should understand the concept of ‘social crimes’, such as poaching, and attitudes in society towards activities that were against the law but often not frowned upon or actively deterred by one’s peers. Students also need to understand the nature of law enforcement in this period, appreciating the roles of the authorities and local communities, and the nature of punishments, with an emphasis on deterrence and retribution. References to Church courts and trial by ordeal are included as part of coverage of the role and influence of the Church,.

Medieval England is also known as the Middle Ages. Anglo Saxon England was before 1066 and Norman England from 1066-1100 and the Middle Ages c1100 – c.1500.

Key Events

1066 William the Conqueror successfully invaded Britain
1070 Murdrum fine introduced
1072 Forest Laws introduced
1194 Coroners introduced to deal with suspicious deaths
1215 Trial by ordeal ends
1351 Statute of Labourers introduced

Key Questions

How much did attitudes to criminal activity change during this period?	
How much did attitudes to punishment change from 1000–1500?	
How much did the nature of law enforcement change from 1000–1500?	
What were the key factors that influenced change and continuity?	

Key terms/concepts

Crimes against the person	Pg13
Crimes against property	Pg13
Crimes against authority	Pg14
poaching	Pg 75
social crime	Pg73
tithings	Pg 14
Norman conquest	Pg 20
Forest laws	Pg 22
Hue and cry	Pg 15
Parish constable	Pg 51
deterrence	Pg 17
retribution	Pg 17
fines	Pg 17
Corporal/capital punishment	Pg 17
wergild	Pg 17
sanctuary	Pg 35
Trial by ordeal	Pg 15
Benefit of clergy	Pg 34
treason	Pg 41

c1500–c1700: Crime and punishment in the early modern period

In the early modern period, students will need to look at continuity in the nature of crimes with the Middle Ages as well as changes that took place during this period and how these were linked to changes in society. Heresy and treason become more important in this period because of religious and political changes. Students will also need to cover changing definitions of crime in the sixteenth century, in relation to vagabondage and witchcraft. Students should understand that the nature of law enforcement and punishment saw significant change in this era, including the introduction of transportation to America and the start of the Bloody Code. The two cases studies for this period are the Gunpowder Plotters 1605 and Matthew Hopkins and the witch-hunts of 1645–47. The Gunpowder Plot shows the changing nature of punishment during times of political and religious unrest and the need for such a humiliating and harsh punishment in the absence of other effective forms of punishment. Students should learn the reasons for the intensity of witch-hunts and the punishment of those convicted. The significance of this case study should be considered in comparison to other key factors such as science, technology and Church and government when considering the reasons for the rise and decline of witchcraft accusations in the seventeenth century.

Key Events

1495 Vagabonds and Beggars Act	1604 James I’s Witchcraft Act
1542 Witchcraft Act passed	1605 Gunpowder Plot
1547 Vagrancy Act	1642-1651 English Civil War
1556 New type of prison created.	1645-47 East Anglian Witch Hunts
1563 Elizabeth I’s Witchcraft Act	1688 50 capital crimes
1601 Poor Law creates a parish-based system of caring for the poor	1685-1815 The Bloody Code

Key Questions

How much did attitudes to criminal activity change during this period?	
How much did attitudes to punishment change from 1500–1700?	
How much did the nature of law enforcement change from 1500–1700?	
What were the key factors that influenced change and continuity?	

Key terms/concepts

benefit of clergy	Pg 34
Civil War	Pg 48
corporal punishment	Pg 17
deterrence	Pg 17
heresy	Pg 41
highway robbery	Pg 74
Hue and cry	Pg 15
martyr	Pg 76
parish	Pg 46
poaching	Pg 75
retribution	Pg 17
sanctuary	Pg 35
transportation	Pg 81
treason	Pg 41
trial by ordeal	Pg 15
vagabondage	Pg 45
watchmen	Pg 51
witchcraft	Pg 64
Witchfinder	Pg 64

c1700–c1900: Crime and punishment in the 18th and 19th centuries

In this time period, students will need to look at continuity in the nature of crimes with the Early Modern period as well as changes that took place during this period and how these were linked to changes in society. Rapid population growth and urbanisation led to more chances for crime. Students will also need to cover changing definitions of crime in the eighteenth century, in relation to the understood growth of a criminal underclass, due to increased poverty in cities. Students should understand that the nature of law enforcement and punishment saw significant change in this era, including the use of prisons to reform criminals in the 19th century. The two cases studies for this period are Pentonville Prison and Robert Peel and his contribution to penal reform. Pentonville Prison shows the changing nature of punishment during and students should be able to explain its creation and the strengths/weaknesses of its separate system.

Key Events

1716 Last known execution for witchcraft	1850 National Prison Department takes control of prison system
1723 Black Act makes poaching a capital crime	1868 Transportation and Public Execution ended
1772 Death penalty intro'd for anyone found armed/disguised on the road	1865 Prisons Act- all prisoners to follow national rules, prisoners must work and live in poor style
1778 Transportation introduced	1869 National Crime Records starts
1810 222 crimes are capital crimes (1688-50 capital crimes)	1878 CID set up
1834 Tolpuddle Martyrs	1829 Metropolitan Police Force starts

Key Questions

How much did attitudes to criminal activity change during this period?	
How much did attitudes to punishment change from 1700-1900?	
How much did the nature of law enforcement change from 1700-1900?	
What were the key factors that influenced change and continuity?	

Key terms/concepts

Highway robbery	Pg 74
Poaching	Pg 75
Black Act	Pg 75
Tolpuddle Martyrs	Pg 76
Trade Union	Pg 76
Urbanisation	Pg 51
Transportation	Pg 81
martyr	Pg 76
Bloody Code	Pg 80
Prison Reform	Pg 84
John Howard	Pg 86
Elizabeth Fry	Pg 86
Bow Street Runners	Pg 89
Metropolitan Police Act	Pg 89
Separate System	Pg 92
Pentonville Prison	Pg 92
Robert Peel	Pg 97

c1900- present : Crime and punishment in recent times

In this time period, students will need to look at continuity in the nature of crimes with c1700-1900 as well as changes that took place during this period and how these were linked to changes in society. Role of the government in people's lives grew, partly as a result of WW1 and WW2. Students will also need to cover changing definitions of crime in the twentieth century, in relation to the changing social attitudes of the time. Students should recognise how quickly crime detection methods changed, as a result of science and technology, in particular- communication technologies. The two cases studies for this period are conscientious objectors in WW1 and WW2 and the Derek Bentley case. Students must know about the treatment of conscientious objectors. For Derek Bentley, students must understand the impact the case had on the use of death penalty in Britain.

Key Events

1902 first conviction based on fingerprinting	1971- Misuse of drugs act passed
1956- Death Penalty (Abolition) Bill passed by House of Commons- rejected by House of Lords	1988- first murder convictions based on DNA evidence
1965 Death Penalty Abolished for most crimes	1991- Law recognises rape within a marriage as a crime
1967- Sexual Offences Act	2000- Terrorism Act
1968- Abortion Act and Race Relations Act passed	2005- Criminal Justice Act raises severity of 'hate crimes'

Key Questions

How much did attitudes to criminal activity change during this period?	
How much did attitudes to punishment change from 1900-?	
How much did the nature of law enforcement change from 1900-?	
What were the key factors that influenced change and continuity?	

Key terms/concepts

Hate Crime	Pg107
Homophobic	Pg 107
Race Crime	Pg 108
Domestic Violence	Pg 108
Abortion	Pg 108
Social crime	Pg 109
Terrorism	Pg 110
People trafficking	Pg 111
Cyber Crime	Pg 111
Fraud Squad	Pg 115
Special Branch	Pg 116
Neighbourhood Watch	Pg 116/7
Derek Bentley	Pg 122
Ruth Ellis	Pg 122
Borstals	Pg 124
Conscription	Pg 127
Conscientious Objectors	Pg 127/8

Whitechapel, c1870- c1900: Crime, policing and the inner city

For this depth study, students should know about the context of national and regional policing in the late 19th century. They should be able to describe and explain the local context and problems of Whitechapel in the time period. They should be able to identify problems caused by immigration and a fluctuating population, and the impact this had on organising policing in Whitechapel at the time. They should also be able to describe policing methods at the time and apply that knowledge to explaining the context at the time. This then needs to be applied to analysing sources and understanding how to ask appropriate questions in the student's enquiry into crime, policing and the inner city.

Key Events

1875- Artisans' Dwelling Act	1888- The Jack the Ripper murders, 31st August, 8th September, 30th September, 9th November
1878- CID established	1890- Houses of the Working Classes Act
1881- Peabody Estate opened	1890 Public Health Amendment Act
1887- Riots on Trafalgar Square. Called Bloody Sunday	

Key Questions

What were the contextual issues for Whitechapel?	
How was policing organised in Whitechapel?	
What problems did police face in investigating in Whitechapel?	
How did policing develop as a result of Jack the Ripper?	

Key terms/concepts

Criminal Investigation Department	Pg 153
Commissioner Charles Warren	Pg 153
Bloody Sunday	Pg 154
Rookeries	Pg 156
Lodging Houses	Pg 156
Peabody Estate	Pg 157
Workhouses	Pg 158
Orphanages	Pg 158
Socialism	Pg 163
Anarchism	Pg 163
H Division	Pg 168
Beat Constable	Pg 168
Brothel	Pg 169
Inspector Frederick Abberline	Pg 174
The Vigilance Committee	Pg 180
Bertillon System	Pg 180